

MARLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1782.

TO THE CITIZENS of AMERICA.

FROM Livingston's royal gazette and late English prints we collect, that the ministry, under whose auspices the war with America was originated, and has since been conducted, are driven from the helm of administration, which is put into the hands of the leaders of the late minority; that the British parliament have voted, that "an offensive war in America, for the purpose of subduing the *revolted colonies*, by force, is impracticable, inasmuch as it takes from their exertions some part of that strength, which ought to be employed against their European enemies;" and in consequence of this opinion, have passed an act "to enable His Britannic majesty to make peace, or conclude a truce with the *revolted colonies*;" that Sir Guy Carleton, commissioner for making war or peace in North America, is arrived at New-York. Their advices have opened a wide field for speculation, and although the text is as plain as any in holy writ, it has given rise to a variety of comments. It is of some consequence, that the errors of individuals, in forming an opinion upon these events, should be corrected; but it is of the last importance, that the public judgment should be well informed, and made up from the clearest evidence the nature of the case will admit. A circle of coffee-house politicians may give into the notion, that our enemy is disposed to offer us such terms, as we can with honour and safety accept, and their example not be productive of extensive bad consequences; but should a public body of any description advocate the doctrine, and sanction the delusive tale of peace, there is a knowing where the evil would stop. If then it is so essential to the interests of America, that a true judgment should be formed on this subject, it becomes the indispensable duty of every American to throw whatever lights upon it his reason and information may suggest. Impressed with this idea, I shall venture to offer a few observations to the consideration of my fellow-citizens, and I sincerely wish, that my ability to investigate this matter was equal to my inclination to serve them.

The experience of a six year's war, has taught America, that the British nation, as well as ministry, are so firmly wedded to the scheme of reducing her to unconditional submission, that nothing short of inability to prosecute it, can divorce them from their favourite object. To accomplish their plan of subjugation, they have made use of means, which the uncivilised Arab would blush to practise, and have pursued a mode of warfare, which fixes a stain on the character of human nature. Devastation and plunder, violence and intrigue, cruelty and meanness, have alternately marked their operations in the field, and given a tone to the decisions of their cabinet. In the moment of victory, they have dictated to America with all the insufferable insolence of eastern despotism, and have never used the mild language of moderation, but when they have lost an army, or offered the olive branch, but when overwhelmed with misfortune and disgrace. A disposition, thus wrote in characters of blood, and so uniformly wicked and inveterate, cannot easily alter its nature. The transition from extreme vice to virtue, in states as well as individuals, is slow, and progressive. The firm reformation of a hardened sinner is a work of time; it requires a long and painful struggle to get rid of the confirmed habits contracted in a career of vice, and a flood of repentant tears wash out the crimson line, and turn the bias of the soul. A nation, who has designedly strayed as wide from the high road of honour, justice, and humanity, as Great-Britain, seldom or never recovers the path; but led on by ambition, avarice, or false pride, perseveres in the mistaken route, until it terminates in her political perdition. That the British nation has committed crimes of the blackest die against America, and that her malignant disposition to reduce us to unconditional submission, has been fully betrayed by her conduct in every stage of the war, no person will be hardy enough to deny. I ask then, what evidence will amount to a satisfactory proof of her sincere contrition? The answer is plain. She must withdraw her armies from the continent, open a negotiation with our commissioners in Europe, in conjunction with those of our friends and ally, and clearly evince, that the sole object of this negotiation is to conclude a fair, honourable, and general peace, based on the explicit acknowledgment of the sovereignty and independence of America. No terms, short of these, can be accepted on our part, without a violation of the faith of treaties, and the sacred obligations of honour and gratitude, or proffered by Great-Britain, without adding the finishing deformity to her national character, and offering an insult to this country, which the ought never to forgive. As the line of conduct pursued by the late, and continued by the present ministry, bears no resemblance to this, would it not be the extreme of folly in us, to believe that the national policy is changed, or that the present administration will ever give up the idea of reducing us to a state of dependence, unless compelled to it by the most dire necessity. They have declared an *offensive* war in Ame-

rica for the purpose of reducing the *revolted colonies* to obedience by force, *impracticable*, but have not suggested its *impossibility*; nay, they confess that policy alone influences them; and that they reject an offensive war in America, "because it takes from their exertions part of that strength, which ought to be employed against their European enemies." Can there be stronger evidence, that the late events have flowed from necessity, than this explicit declaration. Does it not put the intentions of the British cabinet in the clearest point of view? America must be blind indeed, if with such a clue, she cannot unravel the insidious designs of her enemies.

The dismissal of the late ministry, was not produced by the obnoxiousness but by the fatality of their measures. They were sacrificed to the goddess of fortune, and not to the offended deity of justice. Their sentiments, in the last moments of their political existence, were the same with those of the present administration; that the mode of the war must be changed; that an *offensive* war on the continent was impracticable, because it diverted so much of their force to us, as to render them unable to cope with our friends in Europe. The new ministry have therefore only taken possession of that ground, which the old had reconnoitred, and would have been compelled and declared they intended to occupy. Their object is to obtain a peace and commerce with America on dependent principles, and if possible to draw her from her alliance with France, and it is not improbable but that they will be so infatuated as to try the arts of intrigue and corruption to engage her in an offensive alliance against France. That they do not mean to admit the independence of the United States, is evident. The earl of Shelburne, the duke of Richmond, general Conway, and Mr. Burke, all reprobate the idea. The *mode*, not the *object* of the war, is to be changed. If they can conclude a separate peace, or truce, with us, the land forces employed on our continent, will be appropriated to the defence of their islands, and the money expended for their support, applied to increase their naval strength, and to enable them to conquer America in Europe. To convince ourselves that these are the objects of the new administration, we need only read the late proceedings of parliament, and the act "to enable His Britannic majesty to make peace or conclude a truce with the *revolted colonies*." If really desirous of peace, why have they not discontinued an offensive *naval* as well as *land* war? Will it make any difference to America, whether she is plundered on the sea or the continent? The reason is plain. The inability of our enemy is not so great in the one case as the other. The very title of the bill implies a claim over us, as being part of the British empire, and insults us with the appellation of *revolted colonies*. The bill itself, by empowering to treat with the assemblies of the states, and with individuals, betrays its object. It can be no other than to deceive and divide the people, and to insult congress, to which body, or their ministers applications of this nature can only be made, with decency and propriety. The only cause of the war with France and America is our independence; this being admitted, peace follows. Britain knows, that agreeable to our alliance with France, we can accede to no peace unless this independence be expressly or tacitly admitted. If she means fairly, why not take the plain road to this desirable object, and instead of sending over Sir Guy Carleton on a fruitless expedition, why not apply to France and our ministers in Europe? The mode of conducting the war, the late proceedings of parliament, and the sentiments of the leaders of the present administration amount to the fullest proof, that neither the British nation, or ministry, have changed their conduct towards America through principle; that any offers short of unconditional submission will flow from necessity, and that their pacific professions are insidious and insincere.

There is no spectacle in human nature so dignified and interesting, as a brave people, contending in the sacred cause of freedom and their country; their character is above the reach of fortune; nothing but a general apostasy can fully it; their senators, when condemned to suffer on the scaffold, are decreed a triumph, and their armies reap more laurels from a field of defeat, than Alexander's legions gathered in the conquest of a world. In this *unhappy* point of view, America was exalted by her opposition to the unconstitutional claims of Great-Britain. Unprovided with the common means of defence, she dared to provoke the resentment, and defy the revenge of a nation, whose violence and power could only be excelled by her insolence and ambition. The splendour of the undertaking drew upon her the eyes of all the nations of the earth; the brave and virtuous among mankind became interested in her fortunes, and from those who envied her rising glories, she extorted the tribute of admiration. Now irretrievable, they are the motives for persevering in that line of conduct and address, which was taken up at the commencement of the contest, which has brought us so happily to its present stage, and which, if adhered to, must crown it with the most brilliant success! On your conduct at this important crisis,

my fellow-citizens, depends your credit with mankind, your national importance, and the liberty and happiness of yourselves and posterity. All like men determined to be free, and you have as little to fear from the insidious arts of your enemies as from their arms. Preferring annihilation to chains, you embarked in a glorious though hazardous voyage, resolved to anchor in the haven of freedom and independence, or perish in the attempt. Shall we suffer the bark, freighted with all our treasure, after having buffeted the waves and outlived the storm, to founder in a calm, and that too within sight of her destined port? The nerves of every American must vibrate with horror at the thought! Instead of amusing ourselves with the delusive tale of peace, and listening to the siren song of reconciliation, let us call forth all our powers, let us redouble our exertions, to expel the enemy from our country. It is infamous to negotiate with Great-Britain upon any terms short of absolute independence, on the principles of our connection with, and obligations to France, and it is a dangerous deception to indulge the idea of peace, whilst she holds one inch of American soil.

B A U T U S.

May 19, 1782.

CHATHAM, May 1.

SIR Henry Clinton and general Kaimhausen fall this week, in the Pearl frigate, for Europe. Last week Sir Henry Clinton, in general orders, suspended all hostilities on the part of the British. They are to act only on the defensive. It is reported, that all their cruizers are called in, and that a number of vessels they have lately taken will be restored to their former owners.

PHILADELPHIA, May 13.

Last Saturday the brig Holker, capt. Kean, arrived here from Martinique. We have no further accounts by this vessel, of the late engagement in the West-Indies; but a flag which arrived on Sunday, from Providence, which she left the 1st of May, confirms the account already published, with the additional circumstances of admiral Rodney having been killed, and the count de Grasse wounded in the said engagement.

A gentleman who arrived here last evening from Elizabeth-town, brought with him a hand bill, published in New-York on Sunday, the 18th instant. We have many reasons to doubt the authenticity of the intelligence it contains, but at present shall only observe, that the letter taken from the Antigua gazette has no signature to it, and that the royal gazette extraordinary, of the 18th inst. was not published by authority.

Royal gazette extraordinary, New-York, May 12, 1782.

From the Antigua gazette.

It is not in language to express the heartfelt joy with which we communicate to our loyal countrymen the contents of a letter received by the editor, just at this paper was going to press; they happily render useless a paragraph which had been composed on the subject of the reports of the last two or three days—but let us not detain our readers any longer from the glad tidings!

St. John's, in Antigua, April 16, 1782.

I am happy in acquainting you that admiral Rodney has gained a complete victory over the French fleet, consisting of 33 sail of the line; the Ville de Paris, of 110 guns, on board of which is Monk de Grasse, is amongst the number taken; he was the two first days after his capture with Sir George, but by his own request is now on board his former ship; he had 430 killed and wounded. I have been on board her; she is larger than any of our three deckers in the fleet, carries 48 pounders on her lower deck, 24's on her middle, and 18's on her upper deck; the Ardent of 64 is also taken, as are likewise the Hector and Glorious, of 74 guns each. The Caesar, of 74, after being taken, was set on fire by accident; and there was a ship sunk in the action, supposed to be the Zodiaque or the Diadem. It was in fact a noble action. It began at 8 A.M. on the 18th inst. and was not over till 5 P.M. There were 27 chests of money on board admiral de Grasse. They were bound to join the Spaniards, and attack Jamaica, whither, I presume, our fleet will go. Our fleet have repaired their damages, which were chiefly in their rigging, and we have not half the killed and wounded in our whole fleet, as there was on board the Ville de Paris.

Yesterday the Andromeda frigate sailed for England. There were two actions, one on the 9th, wherein capt. Baine, of the Alfred, was killed; and in the victorious one, on the 18th, capt. Blair, of the Antion, was killed; lord Robert Manners lost his leg and broke his arm, and capt. Savage, of the Hercules, has a wound in his foot, and his jaw locked. There were 400 souls on board the Caesar when she blew up. Lord Robert is gone to England.

N. B. The Ville de Paris had on board 2300 men, and French as admiral Hood, in the Barfleur. Each of the other ships had 1500 soldiers on board. The Caesar blew up after striking to the Centaur, and had 1500 soldiers on board.

His majesty's frigate Santa Monica, commanded by Capt. John Linzee, was lost about the 25th or 26th of last month, upon a broken rock, near the island of Tortola, which had been entirely unknown till that unfortunate event. Her whole crew, excepting only one man, together with all her guns, and a great parcel of tackle, apparel, furniture, and stores, were saved.

ANNAPOLIS, May 23.

By a gentleman from Baltimore we are informed, that a vessel which arrived there on yesterday from St. Eustatius, brings the copy of a letter from Count de Graffe to the Marquis de Bouille, dated the 15th of April, which contains an account of the late naval action in the West-Indies; the substance of which is, as far as we can collect, that the action was bloody and obstinate, that our allies had one ship blown up some hours after the engagement, and have lost a great number of men; that the British are so disabled that it is believed they will not be able to make Jamaica. The letter further informs, that M. Motte Picquet has arrived at St. Domingo with 16 sail of the line, and 15,000 land forces. The Count de Graffe having saved all his convoy, the late action cannot have any bad influence on those operations in the West-Indies, from which we have a right to expect the happiest consequences.

The United States in Congress assembled, in consideration of the distinguished talents and services of Colonel Otho H. Williams, have appointed him a brigadier-general in the army of the United States.

Maryland, Charles county, Patowmack river, opposite Hooe's ferry, May 10, 1782.

THE subscriber, having furnished himself with good sailing boats for the purpose of ferrying travellers over Patowmack river to Hooe's landing of the brick house at the mouth of Machodock creek, or any other landing in Virginia they chuse to be put to; and as travellers have for some years past complained of their suffering for want of a proper house of entertainment being kept at said ferry, he begs leave to inform the public that he has furnished himself with every necessary for that purpose; he solicits the custom of those gentlemen who travel that way, and assures them he will do all in his power to deserve the favour of the public.

THOMAS REEDER, jun.

Anne-Arundel county, May 4, 1782.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to make application to the general assembly at their next meeting, for a law empowering him to take into his possession and custody, as trustee, the estate real and personal of George Shipley, sen. of Anne-Arundel county, who hath been in a state of lunacy for nine years past, and incapable of taking care of and managing his affairs, and to dispose of such part thereof as will be sufficient to discharge the debts due and owing by the said George Shipley, sen.

100/246
GEORGE SHIPLEY, jun.

Dorchester county, May 10, 1782.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to apply to the next general assembly, for an act empowering him to clear a road from his dwelling plantation, whereon he is now erecting a windmill, to the road leading from the main road opposite to Charles Beckwith's, to Capt. Edward Noels.

100/246
NATHANIEL MANNING.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living near the eastern branch ferry, Prince-George's county, a stray horse of a bright bay colour, at 9 years old, about 23 hands high, no visible br., a long blaze in his face, shod before, trots and stumbles much, a wall eye on the right side, and lately had a fore back. Also came to the subscriber's last fall, a black and white pied cow, appears to be old, marked with a crop in each ear. The owner or owners are desired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

100/246
AQUILA WHEELER.

CAME to the plantation of Thomas Reeder, jun. in Charles county, on Patowmack river, about the 25th of December last, a small white horse, 12 1/2 hands high, has many black spots on his sides, and some yellow spots on his nose, no perceivable brand, about 12 years old. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

Office for confiscated estates, Annapolis, May 24, 1782.

ON Saturday the 25th inst. will be sold at auction, at Mr. Middleton's tavern in this city, a valuable library of books, late the property of Lloyd Dulany; also a few articles of furniture, which were not disposed of at the sale on the 26th of March last. One third of the sum bid to be paid in ten days, another third in twenty days thereafter, and the remaining third on the 10th of September next. Bond with security to be given.

2X By order, JO. BAXTER, clk.

Prince-George's county.

To be sold on the premises, at public vendue, for specie only, on Saturday the 1st of June next, the houses and lots situated in the town of Bladensburg, late in possession of a certain Michael Denoe, deceased. Twelve months credit will be given on bond with interest and approved security.

2 w3 JOHN BEALL, executor.

A FEW copies of the LAWS of MARYLAND, passed last session of assembly, may be had at the Printing-office.

To be run for over the turf at the tavern formerly occupied by Benjamin Lane, deceased, on the last Thursday in May, instant.

A SUBSCRIPTION PURSE of thirty pounds, three mile heats, weight for age, aged carrying nine stone, and to fall from that weight agreeable to the rules of racing.

On the following day a PURSE of twenty pounds, two mile heats, for colts, carrying weight for age, the winning horse the preceding day excepted.

PETER CLARKE.

N. B. The above purses will be paid in specie or red money at the passing value. There is very good stabling for horses, and accommodation for gentlemen on the ground at the above mentioned tavern.

Office for confiscated estates, Annapolis, April 3, 1782.

PURSUANT to an act of the general assembly, Monocacy manor will be sold at Frederick-town, on Monday, the 10th of June next. This manor contains upwards of 9000 acres of valuable land, lies within a few miles of Frederick-town, and is not inferior to any tract of land, of equal extent, in the state, for fertility of soil, and healthfulness of situation. The whole is well improved, and will be laid off into convenient farms, as held by the present tenants, including contiguous vacancies. Many of the farms have excellent meadows and orchards. A few of the leases are unexpired.

Certificates granted to officers and soldiers agreeably to an act, entitled, an act to settle and adjust the accounts of the troops of this state in the service of the United States, and for other purposes therein mentioned, and other acts and resolves since passed, and which were in the hands of the persons to whom granted, (at the time of the passing the law directing this sale, which was at the last session of assembly begun in the month of November 1781) or in the hands of the legal representatives of such as have died; and certificates granted to officers and soldiers since the last mentioned act agreeable to law, will be received as specie in payment.

Purchasers to give bond with good security, within twelve hours after the sale, conditioned for the payment of one seventh part of the purchase money in specie or the certificates aforesaid within three months after purchase, and for payment of one seventh part of the purchase money, with interest, in specie or certificates aforesaid, annually, until the whole is discharged.

On Monday the 24th of June next, My lady's Manor in Baltimore, or Baltimore and Harford counties, containing several thousand acres of valuable land, will be parcelled out in the same manner, and sold upon the same terms, at Mr. Slade's tavern on the premises.

By order, JO. BAXTER, clk.

April 9, 1782.

The beautiful colt C O M E T, Now rising four years old, full fifteen hands one inch and a half high, well whited with a star, and white foot behind,

WILL cover mares, this season, at Rural-hall, within three miles of the Wood-yard, Prince-George's county, at seven hundred and fifty pounds of crop tobacco, or cash, at the market price at the time of covering, and 3/9 to the groom. Twelve months credit, without interest, for all tobacco, and cash for the overplus of any note.

Comet is a bright chestnut, beautifully dappled, and is allowed, by the best judges who have seen him, to be a horse of superior form and figure to any horse in this state; and the following pedigree, certified by Mr. Adam Newbiggin, will prove him to be at least equal in blood to any horse on this continent: he was got by the late col. John Tayloe's Old Yorick, his dam by Ranger, his grand-dam by Dove, both imported by Dr. Hamilton, his great-grand-dam by col. Taffer's Othello, upon Old Seima. Ranger was got by Mr. Martindale's Regulus, his dam by Merry-Andrew, his grand-dam by Steady, his great-grand-dam was the dam of Shafroe's Wildair, all horses of high blood and form, and were all king's plate horses. Regulus was got by the Godolphin Arabian, his dam by the Bald Galloway. Merry-Andrew was got by Fox, his dam by Hautboy, Steady was got by Flying Childers, his dam by Grantham. Regulus won seven king's plates, and never was beat. Merry-Andrew won two king's plates, and Steady one. Good pasturage for mares, at 3/9 per week; the greatest care shall be taken; but I will not be answerable for escapes or accidents.

JOHN BROWN.

Belford, January 7, 1765.

SIR, I have sent you enclosed by Mr. Dixon's order, a true pedigree of the horse bought of him, if this does not satisfy you in regard to the horse's pedigree, you'll please to write to Mr. Thomas Hutchinson, at Smeaton, near Northallerton, Yorkshire, who bred the horse.

P. S. Mr. Dixon had your letter last post in regard of sending the horse's pedigree, and gave me proper directions to write to you immediately. I am, Sir, on account of Mr. Dixon, your most obedient, and most humble servant,

To Mr. John Marshall.

2X

ADAM NEWBIGGIN.

A R I E L, WILL cover mares this season at Mr. Philip Thomas's, near West river, for four silver dollars a mare, or red money at the exchange. Ariel was got by Old Tanner, his dam by Mr. Galloway's famous horse Selim, and his grand-dam was a high bred imported mare. He is rising six years old, nearly fifteen hands high, a fine bay, and his figure equal to any horse in this state.

N. B. Good pasturage for mares at 4/6 a week.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to prefer a petition to the next general assembly of this state, for a road or path way from his house in Snowhill-town to the main street, of which all persons concerned are to take notice.

JOHN M'MULLEN.

Charles county, April 24, 1782.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to offer a position to the general assembly of this state, praying a division and partition of the lands willed by Justinius Cookley, sen. deceased, late of this county, to the subscribers, and Samuel Cookley, since also deceased, and whose heir is still a minor.

JOHN COOKSEY, THOMAS REED COOKSEY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply to the next general assembly, to pass an act to enable me to collect sufficient of the debts due in this state to Mr. Thomas Philpot of London, merchant, who will discharge the debts contracted and engagements made by me, for and on account of the said Thomas Philpot.

FRANK LEEKE.

A R A B I A N, STANDS this season at my plantation, adjoining Piscataway, in Prince-George's county, in high perfection, and covers at one thousand pounds of crop tobacco for each mare, payable in notes, and more than nine months date. Good pasturage for mares at 2/6 per week, and the greatest care taken of them, but will not be answerable in case of loss.

EDWARD EDELEN.

TWO THOUSAND POUNDS OF TOBACCO REWARD.

Prince-William, February 27, 1782.

RAN away from the subscriber living in Prince-William county, in the state of Virginia, BOB, a negro man slave, about six feet high, well made, had large dent in one of his cheeks, and is remarkably fond of playing on the fiddle. The subscriber heard of his being on Patuxent, in Maryland, soon after he ran away, and has good reason to believe he was taken from thence to the eastern shore of Maryland by a certain James Davis. Whoever apprehends and secures the said slave, so that the subscriber shall get him into his possession, shall receive the above-mentioned reward.

JOHN HAMMITT.

U N I O N,

STANDS this season at my dwelling plantation, and will cover at a guinea, and 7/6 red money to the groom; any of the bills of credit will be taken in payment at the exchange. Union was bred by Dr. Thomas Hamilton, he was got by the imported horse Slim, his dam by Figure, his grand-dam by Dove, his great-grand-dam by col. Taffer's Othello on his imported mare Selima. Slim was got by Young Bachel, his dam by Rogers, his grand-dam by Sedbury on Lord Portmore's Ebony. Sedbury was got by Partner, his dam by Woodcock. Union is upwards of fifteen hands high, a fine bay, with a black mane, tail and legs, he is one of the first running horses in the state. Good pasturage for mares at 3/9 per week, but will not be answerable for escapes or other accidents.

RICHARD B. HALL.

N. B. Tobacco or wheat will be taken in payment at a price that may be agreed on.

R. B. H.

C U B,

Thorough bred from the best stock in England, a fine bay now in his prime, near sixteen hands high, and looked upon by judges to be one of the best horses they ever saw.

STANDS at my house in Westmoreland county, Virginia, twenty miles below Hooe's ferry, and nearly opposite to Llewellyn's warehouse, in St. Mary's county, in this state, where he will cover mares at 10 pounds specie the season. Pasturage equal to any in the country gratis, and the greatest care will be taken of the mares, but I will not be answerable for any accidents that may happen.

DANIEL MCCARTY.

N. B. Tobacco will be taken in discharge of the above specie, if the price can be agreed upon.

B A D G E R,

WILL cover the ensuing season at Bellair, in Prince-George's county, at five pounds red money a mare, and a dollar to the groom. Badger is a beautiful dapple gray, full 15 hands and an inch high, and allowed by judges to be a fine horse. His pedigree (which is unexceptionable) may be seen at Bellair. He will be received unless the money is sent with him. Good pasturage at a red dollar a week.

STOLEN out of Mr. Qnyan's shop a large clock, the maker's name D. Moore engraved thereon, a latch behind the clock, and the make of the number very remarkable. Whoever will give information to Mr. Qnyan of the said clock, so as it is recovered, shall receive eight dollars specie reward.

T R A V E L L E R,

THE property of col. Edward Lloyd, stands this season at my test on Patowmack, and will cover at 3 guineas. The high pedigree and properties of this horse are so well known that they need no particular description. Good pasturage for mares given, but will not be answerable for escapes.

HENRY ROZE.